

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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## BUT HILLIARD SHOWS FINE ART.

Jumps From Paints and Oils to  
Artistic Lies

THAT BIG VOLCANO PICTURE.

Which No One Ever Saw—Paints  
Word Pictures of Hawaii—Afraid of  
Revolutions—Says Mr. Willis Was  
Recalled—Mrs. Hilliard Appears.

DENVER (Col.), April 27.—W. H. Hilliard, one of the great artists of the world, registered at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, in company with Mrs. Hilliard. Mr. Hilliard is on his way East from the Sandwich Islands, where he spent the winter making a picture of the noted volcano which is now in course of eruption. The work was undertaken at the request of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, the artist journeying all the way from France to the islands of the Pacific for the special purpose of making a painting of the volcano.

He was so greatly entranced with the climate and the wonderful scenery that he completed a number of works, which he has with him in Denver. It is not every day that an artist receives a commission requiring a journey of 15,000 miles, but Mr. Hilliard's reputation was such that the Spreckels family insisted that he should make the trip. The great painting is now in San Francisco, the property of the sugar magnate.

In addition to being a first-class painter, Mr. Hilliard is a close observer of events. He says he left the enchanting scenes and society of Honolulu because he feared a rebellion was about to be inaugurated.

"The islands," said he, "are more than 2,000 miles from San Francisco and steamers make the trip only once in a month.

serious Trouble Ahead.  
"I saw that serious trouble was brewing, and in fact the situation became so equally that it appeared folly to risk a longer residence, and so we quietly departed. Our steamer sailed three weeks ago, and I would not be surprised to hear at any hour that the Government had been overthrown. There is certain to be another revolution. The republic will be overthrown and the monarchy will be restored. This is as sure as fate. The change has been felt for several months, and people who were able to get away have been leaving Honolulu as fast as possible."

"Does not Minister Willis say affairs are moving along nicely?" asked the News reporter.  
"Mr. Willis shows by his acts that he feels trouble is coming. He is now on this side of the Pacific, and never intends to return to Honolulu. Before he left he sold his furniture, horses, piano, in fact everything belonging to the household, at public auction. Does that look as though he intended to return? There is a saying on the islands that Willis has been trying to ride two horses. The result is that he has the hearty ill-will of both parties, and I knew two weeks ago that he would be recalled. I often talked with him concerning the troubles, and he was perfectly aware that an uprising was at hand."

Willis Is Recalled.

"Will it be a bloody revolution?" was asked.  
"That is a hard question to answer. The Portuguese don't like President Dole, and they represent the largest part of the population. A short time ago the Portuguese laborers appeared in a body before the President and demanded an increase in their wages. The demand was acceded to and the next day the men turned and made a second demand, which the President felt obliged to grant. The Portuguese are assisted by the Japanese and the Chinese. The American population represents not more than one-tenth of the foreign population in numbers."

"Yes," continued the visitor, "Willis has been recalled and the indications are that the United States, under the present administration, will not interfere in the affairs of the Sandwich Islands. It is possible that the next administration of this country, if it is put into power by the Republican party, will send a Minister to Honolulu who will be recognized as worthy of the republic. Blount, the predecessor of Willis, was thoroughly capable, and if he had been retained, he would have seated the queen on the throne and silenced the troubles. If the question of the revolution, however, were left to the natives to decide, there would never be a revolution. The natives are big, fine-looking people, but they are lazy and absolutely without ambition. If a native can get enough 'poi' and raw fish for three meals a day his wants are satisfied, for he needs no clothes. The Japanese and Portuguese and Chinese are hard-working people, and the dissatisfaction among this element has been spreading and has about reached the climax."

"President Dole and a Cabinet of Massachusetts men are running the

country after their own ideas. Dole is a good fellow, and his wife is a highly accomplished lady of Maine. He is as much a man as the Lord ever made, but nothing but disaster stares him in the face. The army which he has to depend upon consists, perhaps, of 100 men, who are employed as clerks during the day and do their drilling at night. I have often seen the little army out on a drill, and it reminded me of children playing soldier. Hilo, one of the most enterprising islands of the group, is preparing to secede. I learned from three of the leading men on the island that plans have been made to secede and set up an independent government, and I believe the people will succeed. They claim to be taxed almost to death for the benefit of Honolulu, and say they are tired making a show town out of Honolulu at the expense of the other parts of the country. Honolulu is one of the finest residence cities of the world. The society is superior to that of the capitals of Europe. The city has no sewers and is visited by a wind from the south, which is known as the 'sick wind' on account of the pestilence it brings. Once in a while a leper escapes from a little island in the ocean and lands on the main island of the archipelago. Then look out for excitement. Nobody rests until the leper is captured and returned to his exile.

Strawberries and Dog Meat.

"Strawberries," said Mr. Hilliard, "are the principal article of diet with American visitors. They grow all the year round, but are raised by the foreign laborers, as the natives are too lazy to go to the trouble. The natives relish dog meat above all other food. One day we missed our little dog. With the aid of a policeman the animal, so small you could almost cover it with your hand, was found in possession of a native who was proceeding to fatten him to make 'poi'. The half-castes are a better class of people than the pure-bloods. Many of the half-caste girls are educated in Germany and are fine-looking, intelligent women, even though they are coffee-colored. The moment a foreigner arrives on the island he is spotted. If he says the least thing in criticism against the Government he is liable to be arrested and placed under bonds. Then he finds it impossible to get away, for a person under bond cannot leave without a written permission from the President. The queen is ugly, self-willed, tyrannical and arbitrary. She is now out on parole, but cannot leave the island."

Policy for America.

"The proper course for the United States Government to pursue toward Hawaii is to remain neutral, but not to allow any foreign government to gain a foothold on the islands. There is really nothing in the Hawaiian islands that makes them desirable for this country. The islands are not self-sustaining, but they are important as a coaling station for the vessels of this country. It would never do for this government to permit foreign countries to take possession of the islands. Foreign fleets could gather at Honolulu and descend upon the Pacific coast before the faintest warning could be given."

Mr. Hilliard may remain in Denver several days, in order to meet old friends whom he knew in Europe.

### McKINLEY'S GOOD HOLD.

At last the Republican State conventions of the United States have completed their work, and with the exception of two Alaska representatives, the last delegate to the St. Louis national convention has been nominated. Claims that Major McKinley will be nominated for the presidency are being made right and left, and from all that can be gained from newspaper dispatches, a "convention freak" is the only thing that can defeat the Ohio candidate. Washington is strong for McKinley, Maryland has fallen into line, and the Missouri delegates have been added to the list. Matt Quay of Pennsylvania considers the situation sufficiently serious to pay Mr. McKinley a visit, very likely to see what he will do for the political machine provided he is nominated. Joe Manley of Maine and Boss Platt of New York are keeping very quiet.

Having failed in their attempts to capture conventions, these men are now scheming to entangle McKinley on the money question. He has been pined with requests to state his position on the financial situation, and thus far has kept a sphinx-like silence. Pamphlets setting forth Reed's gold record are being spread broadcast throughout the country, and the New York financiers are inclined to lean toward his principles. At the same time, the leading politicians about Washington, D. C., are agreed that the "sound money" men will name McKinley on a platform similar to that passed by the Ohio State convention, which said: "We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetalism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

As the "sound money" wing of the party is credited with controlling 512 votes, and 460 are required to name a candidate, thus even from the financial standpoint McKinley seems to have a good hold on the convention.

## COMPARES PHYSICIANS AND MINISTERS.

Dr. Goodhue Thinks Their Duties  
Are Similar.

WHEN LICENSE IS CONSIDERED.

If One Is Taxed the Other Should be.  
Money Spent in Gaining an Education—Not Necessarily Money Well Invested—Old Story Over Again.

MR. EDITOR—Some time ago the city of Riverside, California, imposed a tax of \$12 a year upon its medical practitioners. The physicians objected and made a test case of it, but were defeated on some technical point. The case was then appealed. The sum involved was no doubt "measly" alongside of \$50 a year. The question seemed one of principle and on that ground the battle was fought.

The following letter appeared in the Daily Press:

Mr. Editor—In the last issue of the Reflex I noticed, concerning the Riverside doctors and their test case, the following: "Suppose they succeed in proving the license ordinance unconstitutional—then what? They will simply have raised a great big row and disturbed the efficient operation of municipal government for the sake of saving a measly little \$12 a year."

I do not think that we have gone about this matter in a tempestuous way nor with a desire to thwart the operation of government in this city. It is only a question of right or wrong which we wish settled. We believe that the city has no right to impose such a tax. Because Riverside is a beautiful city it is no reason why it should demand of its physicians what no other city in the United States would dare to ask.

We have paid out thousands of dollars to fit ourselves for the work we are doing; we have presented our credentials and our fees to the State Board, and secured therefrom a license to practice medicine. In other words, by virtue of qualification we are given the great privilege to go out and minister to the wants of the sick and dying, to do our special charities for the helpless poor. And yet they come to us with a "license to carry on the medical business."

This is not an ordinary profession. It is not a selfish work, and no true physician has gone into it from a mercenary motive. This is as true of the right thinking physician as it is of the minister of the gospel. The latter goes to college and qualifies; he gets a license from his church or board, and he lives by what he makes out of his profession. He does—the true minister does—as much good as the good physician with equal opportunities; usually the physician has more. And if it is right that we pay for a license, the pastors should pay also. To voice Mr. Hunt's words about "patriotism," and the "uncomplaining payment of taxes," it is a higher form of patriotism than laying down one's life in defense of one's country, to visit by night and day the couch of the poverty-stricken sick one to preach and pray, and prevent and cure, in private, without praise and often without gratitude.

Every true physician is given, by reason of his work, more opportunity to preach a patient, helpful religion than any minister that ever told words of help to men—and yet we are engaged in "business."

When I was asked to sign the petition I gave my reason for doing so. I did not object, nor do I now, to the payment of my part of city taxes. But I do object to the unconstitutional proceeding of requiring me to get a license to do what no man can keep me from doing in this State.

When the "license" was presented to me I looked surprised, and said "I have a license." But this was not enough. Afterward I was told that this was really for scavenger work, for street sprinkling, etc. If that be so, why call it a license to practice medicine? I should not object to a scavenger or street sprinkling tax—not at all—and I think no other physician would.

But if I buy of my grocer flour, and he charges me up with onions, which I never eat, I shall question my bill—and never pay for onions as long as I live. If the city needs money and I have it, I may give with a willing hand, while I might object to many means by which this needy city could get the desired dollar—license to retail spirituous liquors, for instance.

Or, because my church ought to be supported, and I acknowledge my part due, shall they have a right to ask me fee every month for citizenship papers, which I have qualified for?

We object to the principle, and in such matters as laws, ordinances, regulations, it is very necessary to have things rightly named. Wrong naming is a lot of mischief in the world. I am glad to say that Americans are very particular about having their laws applied. If I place expenditures under repairs, and receipts under expenditures, because I want to be a bookkeeper, shall the balance be?

The medical profession has a code of ethics, and we are guided by this code.

We would fight longer and harder for a right than for a dollar, and you can see how any man will resist anything which has a tendency to curtail his legitimate privileges. This ordinance is a prelude and intersects our rights. It licenses what is already licensed by qualification, and brings the grandest humanitarian work the world ever had to the low level of selfish interest. If some make it necessary, the profession is not to blame. I confess that some seem to have lost sight of the old Greek motto by which we are supposed to be guided: "The true physician is Godlike." I pay my poll tax with pleasure. I consider it a privilege that I can contribute my part to the support of an up-building system. I intend and want to pay, according to my ability, my part of the expense which the city incurs, but I do not wish to see any more "licenses to keep, conduct and carry on the medical business."

E. S. GOODHUE, M. D.

As will be seen from this letter, a clergyman was found to favor the license. There are ministers enough to advocate any cause that may come up—even the liquor sellers—as shown by Dr. Crosby's attitude. Senator McCandless quotes Dr. Hyde as saying that it was unjust to tax a man who had invested \$500 in a farm and not to tax the man who had invested the same amount in an education. If Dr. Hyde said this, I am sorry, for it shows as little consideration of actual truth as some sermons do. The farm is an investment worth so much to any man in any market. The man who paid \$500 for an education may have a \$500 farm as well, the latter worth what he paid for it, the education worth nil. What is spent upon education is spent to develop a possibility, not to create value, but to bring it out. A man's intellectual stock in trade is self-generated; it may be worth thousands of dollars and it may not be worth anything, but it is his, and given, to him.

It seems to me that a man who was a student long enough to fit himself to preach something new ought to remember this. Can Dr. Hyde say how much his education cost? Can he approximate in value the cost of educating such men as Huxley or Spencer? Where will he begin to tax education? Joseph Cook had a tutor until he was quite a boy, went to college, then to seminary, went to Canada to learn French, to Greece to study history—got through when he was twenty-five, and reckons that his education cost him \$25,000. We hear the Senator remark that the tax is only on the business education. What is that, pray? Most of the medical school acquire a bachelor of arts degree before matriculation. All require literary and other qualities which are the result of a long and laborious educational process.

I know a man who spent \$3,000 on an education and never could get a degree of any kind. What was the money value of his education, although, like the farmer, he invested. The value depends upon what there is in a man to bring out, absolutely. Putting a license upon that is wrong, and the only consistent way would be to tax ability—get a tape measure and grade skulls, charging so much an inch. A second Cuvier might pay a big license. Besides, if we are to tax education, it would be manifestly wrong to leave out ministers of the gospel, who are well educated and get dollars and cents for it.

I think that our legislators are doing too much. They are charged with surplus energy to be worked off some way. An active child is affected in the same manner, and when it has done a good thing it straightway goes and does a bad one. Revenue is a necessary thing for governments as well as doctors, but money may not be revenue in the true sense. Economy is desirable, but retrenchment may be the reverse; and so perhaps a little more stirring of the matter may send a sediment to the bottom and give our well intentioned legislators a chance to filter this whole question.

Your new citizens are proud of the Republic, and almost inclined to make odious comparisons to their American cousins. Yet, how shall we answer when they write:

"Do you license prostitution?"  
"Do you tax the liberal professions?"  
"Do you license the sale of opium?"

"Are you republican enough to require registration of your citizens?"  
Dr. McArthur says your Government is the one Christian Government, and your laws are the nearest to righteous laws of any made."

E. S. GOODHUE  
Seasickness.

In an interesting paper upon "The Preventive Treatment of Seasickness," read before the New York Medical Society, Dr. A. D. Rockwell said that the cause of seasickness was a nervous one, because of the mild concussion of the brain due to the rolling of the vessel, and this led to nausea and vomiting. In the preventing of seasickness, Dr. Rockwell expressed his faith in the use of bromides. Dr. Fordyce Barker, and other physicians subsequently, who had written upon the subject, had led Dr. Rockwell to the belief that the medicine to prevent seasickness should be administered for some days before sailing. The bromide of sodium is preferable to the bromide of potassium, since it is better adapted to the stomach.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSE MAKE A DAY OF IT.

Loan Bill Gets a Dressing of  
Hilo Sauce.

GOOD WHARF WANTED OR NONE.

Senate Opposes Water Right to Hilo  
Electric Co.—The Births, Deaths  
and Marriage Registry—Rep. Bond  
and the Liquor Commission.

Eighty-fourth Day.  
TUESDAY, May 26.

In the Senate Minister King announced a number of bills signed by the President. The Printing Committee reported copies of the Liquor Commission report. Two sections in the license bill not previously acted upon were referred to the Conference Committee.

The bill providing for taking water from the Waialuku river by the Hilo Electric Light Company came up on second reading. The bill was opposed as establishing a dangerous precedent. Senator Waterhouse moved to indefinitely postpone. This resulted in a tie vote and President Wilder voted against the motion. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill for recording births, deaths, etc., passed the third reading. Senator McCandless' wild-tire bill was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee on second reading.

House of Representatives.

Upon motion of Rep. Kamaooha Reps. Rycroft and Richardson were substituted in that member's place on the select committee who visited the leper settlement at Molokai for the purpose of conferring with the Board of Health.

Minister King reported the following Acts signed by the President:

An Act defining burglary and to repeal Chapter 14 of the Penal Code, relating to burglary.

An Act amending Chapter XLIII of the Session Laws of 1890, entitled, "An Act to amend Chapter XXXI of the Civil Code in regard to corporations."

Act relating to the criminal jurisdiction of District Magistrates and repealing Section 1 of Chapter LII of the Penal Code relating thereto.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Act 42 of the Provisional Government, entitled, "An Act conferring additional jurisdiction upon certain District Magistrates."

Joint resolution in regard to the Great Seal of the Republic of Hawaii. Rep. Bond reported as follows for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry into the action reported to have been taken by the Medical Association at a meeting held by them on or about May 20th:

"It appears, on inquiry, that the schedule of medical fees published by the press was indeed passed, but by only a bare quorum of eight Representatives, about one-fourth of the membership of the Medical Association."

"It is averred that the object of the bill was to secure protection for the members of the medical fraternity in the rare cases that might be referred to the courts for legal adjudication of charges and collection of same, and did not necessarily mean a rise on the present scale of charges prevailing among the physicians who have been accustomed to adopting their fees to the circumstances of their patients and a number of whom have declared their purpose of adhering to their customary scale of fees."

"Your committee feel that the action taken by the members who represented the Medical Association at the meeting referred to was ill-considered, in view of the vote so recently passed by the House of Representatives to exempt physicians from the payment of a yearly license, and believe that any attempt to enforce an exorbitant bill of fees would probably result in the enactment of laws for the protection of the public."

"While we are disposed to believe that the good sense of the Medical Association will prevent any unwise action on their part, we deem it desirable that they should discover the action taken at their meeting hereinbefore referred to, at the earliest opportunity, and recommend that they be furnished by our Secretary with a copy of this report."

Report adopted.  
Rep. Winston reported for the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 47, recommending that the bill pass with the change of inserting in line 6 the word "Mahukona," in the place of "Kealahoukua."

"With the large sums of money appropriated by the present Legislature for opening up roads for the development of the rich coffee lands of this district.

"Your committee would consider it unwise at the present to take any action that might retard the progress of this district by depriving it of the ad-



vantage that Kealahou might afford it as a port of entry.

Rep. Richards reported for the Finance Committee on Senate Bill No. 46, relating to national loan and issuance of bonds as security therefor, recommending passage with following amendments:

In Section 2 insert in line 3, after word "resemble," "not less than five nor more than twenty years after the date of issue," and strike out in the same line the words "in ten years from the date of issue."

Section 3 pass as in the bill.

Strike out Section 4.

Section 5 pass as in the bill.

Section 6, in first line, after the word "Finance," insert "with the approval of the Executive Council."

Strike out remainder of the section after the word "bonds," in line 2.

Strike out Section 7.

Section 8, insert the following: Line 12, change \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Line 13, change \$30,000 to \$50,000.

After line 15 insert "new road to Kawaiki, homesteads, \$3,000."

Between lines 19 and 20 insert "new cross road beginning on volcano road, between lots 133 and 140 and extending through to the Pahoa-hoe, \$2,500."

Line 24, change from 4,000 to 1,000.

Strike out line relating to expense for placing loan.

Rep. Bond announced that the report of the Liquor Committee had been printed and was ready for distribution.

Minister Cooper asked for more time to answer the questions propounded by Rep. Robertson in regard to the Inter-Island steamship companies. Granted.

A communication from the Senate announced non-concurrence of that body in the House amendments to the following sections of Senate Bill No. 12, License Act: Sections 16, 17, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 77, 84, 87, 110 and the title. A conference committee was asked for. Also concurrence of Senate in House amendments to joint resolution regarding postage stamps. Communication accepted.

Rep. Bond introduced his bill on the prevention of blindness. Read first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Senate Bill No. 46, relating to national loan, taken up for consideration with the report of the Finance Committee.

In addition to the amendment offered by the committee in Section 2, Minister Damon explained that in 1901 there would be \$195,000 of bonds that could be taken up by the Government. He recommended passage of amendment by the committee. Section passed.

The matter of a commission not greater than 5 per cent. provoked quite a heated discussion.

Rep. Rycroft was of the opinion that the provision should remain, making it possible for all the money intended to be used on public improvements to be obtained at once.

Rep. Winston said that in case the bonds could be sold without the commission the provision would be useless.

Minister Damon explained that he should like to see the loan placed at home and that the bonds should be bought as close as possible to the purchaser without the intervention of another party.

Rep. McBryde moved that the discount be made 3 instead of 2 per cent. and also that the commission be stricken out.

Motion to strike out the section was lost and Rep. McBryde's amendment carried.

Minister Damon's motion that the Board of Education bonds of 1874 be cancelled, carried.

The amendment of R. p. Richards, to the effect that \$600 be added to the item in favor of a school house at Kuan, Maui, was lost.

Upon motion of Minister King \$1,020 for the new fishmarket was inserted.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

A communication from the Senate notifying the members that Senate Bill No. 50 had passed, was read.

On motion of Rep. Bond the joint resolution from the Liquor Commission and providing for the appointment of another committee to continue the work and report at the next regular session was read.

Rep. Bond moved that the report be adopted.

Rep. Richards wanted time for further action.

Rep. Kamaeha thought it had better be referred to the Executive Council.

Rep. Bond regretted that the previous speaker did not know more about the matter. The Executive could not pass laws.

Rep. Richards said Mr. Bond spoke of a matter which he wished to present that would occupy only a few minutes of the time of the House. Seemed to him it was the toughest thing the House had struck during the session.

Would ask for a suspension of the rules that he might present a report from the Printing Committee.

Rep. Hanuana was sorry that the committee waited so long before presenting the bill. Would like to know whether or not the commission had done any work.

Rep. Bond (holding up report of committee) Here is evidence of our work and I think it is worth while to waste the time of the House in a thing whether or not another committee shall be appointed.

Rep. Richards said the paper held up by the committee was the same as the committee's report. It might be better to have the committee's report printed and distributed to the members of the House.

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Rep. Richards, from the Printing Committee, reported House bills 12 and 47 typewritten.

The loan bill was then taken up.

Rep. Hanuana said that when he asked for an appropriation for jail and court house at Kipahulu he was told to wait for the loan bill. It is now here, and as the kukui tree under which we held court is dead, would ask for \$1,000 for a court house and lockup. Perhaps the Minister of Finance or the Minister of the Interior can say whether this amount can be inserted in the bill.

Minister King said that this was the first time he had heard that a court house is needed. The Attorney General had not mentioned it.

Rep. Winston wanted to know what sort of a house could be built for \$1,000.

Rep. Hanuana said he would get along with that, but they wanted it, as the nearest court house is ten miles away.

Rep. Rycroft said at that rate Puna would want two, as their nearest on one side was twenty-seven miles and the other fifty-five miles.

Item passed.

When the item for fire stations in Honolulu was reached it was found that the committee had increased the appropriation of \$30,000, because, as Rep. Richards explained, it was impossible to get a satisfactory building for any less sum.

Minister King stated that in order to keep the loan within \$750,000 they had scaled down various items.

Item passed.

The item for a wharf at Waikae was increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000, because a suitable wharf could not be built for less money.

Rep. Winston said he was surprised to see such an item, and wanted to know if it would not be better to spend \$10,000 of that amount on roads.

Rep. Rycroft was of the same opinion as the chairman. A competent engineer had said \$50,000 was necessary. Was surprised that the Government should bring in an item for \$30,000. If Hilo bay is to have a wharf it must be a good one, the Government is too poor to spend money on botched work.

Rep. Kamaeha thought that a good wharf without roads was bad policy.

Rep. McBryde said he favored Rep. Rycroft's opinion. The wharf was a necessity, but a breakwater was also necessary. Mr. Rycroft had said in committee that it was better to put \$30,000 in roads and later build a good wharf.

Rep. Rycroft wanted the member to excuse him long enough to say that he had been given credit for a great deal more courage than he ever had. What he said in committee was that the \$50,000 provided for a wharf and breakwater should be spent in roads. He would not oppose a wharf at Hilo because he expected to go back there on his way home and did not want to get mobbed.

Rep. Richards said there should be a wharf at Hilo, and it should be a good one; there was no use of a small appropriation and starting a wharf that would not last six feet from the shore. If a good one cannot be built, then do not build any. A wharf of this kind would pay 4 per cent on \$40,000. Had a letter from an engineer who states that \$50,000 is necessary and nothing less will do. Hilo wants \$50,000 wharf or none at all.

Rep. McBryde favored the amount, and failing in that let the \$30,000 be spent in roads.

Passed at \$50,000.

Minister King had breakwater inserted in the bill.

Rep. Kamaeha wanted the harbor appropriation for Honolulu cut to \$100,000. Lost.

The item of \$25,000 for Puna roads brought Rep. Rycroft to his feet, saying: Here is a road sixty miles long, almost entirely through Government land, and which will require more to build, and yet the Government wants to keep the amount down. If a hundred thousand dollars was spent on it it would pay a hundred per cent in four years. I will ask that the amount be increased \$5,000. Carried.

Item of \$2,500 for cross roads to the volcano road passed.

Item of \$10,000 recommended by the committee for Waimea and Kohala was an increase of \$1,000 over Executive suggestion and \$2,000 less than engineer's estimate. Passed at \$10,000.

An item of \$1,000 for homestead roads in Kau caused a great deal of discussion.

Motion to insert an item of \$500 for light house at Kailua was supported by Rep. Hanuana on the ground that Kailua is a growing place and now that it has been made a port of entry there will be many large ships go into that port. The steamship company has a light there, but it burns only when a steamer is expected.

The matter of \$50,000 for encouraging immigration ran up against a snag when it got to Kamaeha. He opposed it on the ground that there were enough idlers in town without getting more.

Rep. McBryde agreed with previous speakers. Among the lower classes the city is hard times. If the Government wants people to settle on the homesteads let them herd these people and send them up there.

Rep. Richards said the agitators of Honolulu the Portuguese, did not want homesteads. They had this expenditure would bring in a desirable class of people who will develop coffee.

Minister Cooper said that applications for labor were coming in so thickly that the Executive felt that so many should be come. An appropriation was made into the bill.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance and Supply Co. were by the way, and took 20 per cent of its share of the profits. The bill was then passed.

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out under this arrangement would be desirable citizens.

Item passed as recommended.

Committee recommended that item providing for cost of negotiating the loan be stricken out. Item referred back to committee.

Bill passed second reading and ordered typewritten with corrections.

#### Eighty-fifth Day.

Wednesday, May 27.

Senator Lyman reported the postage stamp resolution presented to the President.

The Commerce Committee reported back the Wine bill without further recommendations than in the original report. Tabled to be considered with the bill.

House Bill No. 12, giving the Board of Health authority to deal with unsanitary property in Honolulu, passed the first reading and referred to the Public Lands Committee.

House Bill No. 47, to create an executive department of public instruction, passed the first reading and on second reading by the title went to the Education Committee.

Senator McCandless said that Senator Brown had requested that owing to ill-health some one else be appointed in his place on the income tax. Senator Baldwin was appointed. Senator Waterhouse was appointed to take Senator Brown's place on the conference committee on the Internal Tax law.

## COMPLAINTS FROM MOLOKAI LEPEHS.

Important Meeting of Health  
Board Wednesday.

### WANT SUPERINTENDENT REMOVED

Supplies Demanded by White Lepers.  
Reforms suggested—Legislative  
Committee Saw Peculiar Things.  
Appropriation May be Asked for.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, with President Emerson, Drs. Day, Alvarez, Myers, Monsarrat, Messrs. Lansing, C. A. Brown, Keliipio, Reynolds, McVeigh, Andrew Brown and Myer present.

Dr. Monsarrat's report showed 81 bullocks slaughtered. Of these 21 from Oahu and Maui were found affected with fluke liver.

During the last week there were 74 examinations, with a number of women taken from the register on account of departure and also marriage.

A letter from Dr. Maxwell to the Metropolitan Meat Market was read. It was stated therein that an examination had been made of the refrigerating room, and nothing but the paper on the wall had been found that could possibly give off odor to the meat. The volatile odors given off could be communicated to the meat and make itself manifest in the meat. The matter in the meat was so small as to be not injurious to health.

President Emerson asked Dr. Day if in his examination he had found anything in the refrigerating room injurious to public health.

Dr. Day—No, I have not. Many complaints regarding the meat have been made. I think that the gist of the matter has been reached in the tar paper used between the tongue and groove boards, and also as covering for the pipes. The moisture in the atmosphere collects there in the form of ice and snow. When the volatile gases are given off they communicate themselves to the meat. An impervious layer of some material such as shellack could be put outside the paper.

C. A. Brown—I have made a careful examination and think that the odor complained of comes from the paper spoken of.

Dr. Alvarez—Mr. Hoffman spoke to me about making an examination of the refrigerating room, which I did, and became convinced that the tar paper had absolutely nothing to do with the odor complained of in the meat. I took samples of this paper and found tar and creosote contained therein. This latter has a great affinity for ammonia, and when this is once acquired it is held. The reason I think that the odor does not come from the paper is the fact that the same substance is used in all the other rooms, and no complaint has come previous to the one in question. The odor is of recent date and I think it is due to imported bacilli. I found these bacilli in great quantities in the sawdust, and they give off the odor complained of. They are very much mixed up and it will take quite a while to isolate and cultivate them. The measure I intend to suggest is that the sawdust be burned and that the refrigerating room be disinfected with steam. I feel confident that there will be no further trouble after these things have been done. I have found nothing injurious to public health.

C. A. Brown—If there is nothing there injurious to public health, then the matter is out of the hands of the Board of Health and becomes something between the Metropolitan Meat Market and the Ice Works.

Inspector Keliipio's report showed 48,623 fish brought into the fish market for the week ending May 24th.

Just at this point the following members of the House of Representatives, constituting the Molokai committee, arrived: Hanuna, Hala, Winston, Rycroft, Richards and Bond, together with Interpreter Wilcox.

Rep. Hanuna, as chairman of the committee, reported as follows on points that had been gleaned while at the leper settlement:

"The committee met people at the settlement and conversed with them. Certain things were learned, especially from Makakoa and Kamau, who were leaders of the lepers, the gist of which is as follows:

1. That a home for non-leprous male children be erected at the settlement, similar to the Kapiolani Home for girls.
2. That the letters of lepers be allowed to go free of postage.
3. That friends and relatives of the lepers be allowed to visit the settlement once a year.
4. That there be a better landing at Kalaupapa.
5. That postal money orders be paid at Kalaupapa and not at Mr. Myer's place. The present system resulted in delay in receipt of money.
6. That a ration of food and an allowance of clothing be allowed the children of the settlement.
7. That the cemeteries be fenced.
8. That empty bags and other containers be furnished the lepers free of charge.
9. That a tea and coffee house be opened at Kalaupapa.
10. That a shed be erected alongside the storehouse in order to shelter people from the weather while receiving their rations.
11. That the lepers be furnished with Dr. Goto's remedies and a bag of coal apiece.
12. That a bath house be erected at Kalaupapa, just as at Kalaupapa.
13. That the resident superintendent and his assistant be removed from office.
14. That rations be distributed in a more equal manner. It is complained

that people taking flour do not get the full allowance to the cost of 50 cents. Other things should be given, such as sugar or baking powder, to make up the quantity.

15. That the Board of Health commence to cultivate the land, and that land be planted in places where such could be raised.

16. That the lepers be allowed to form messes and that an able bodied man be appointed to be at the head of each mess for the purpose of preparing food for the disabled.

Rep. Hanuna, continuing, said that the committee had discussed the matter and decided to present the following recommendations to the Legislature:

1. That a bath house be erected at Kalaupapa. Probably a thousand dollars would be enough for the erection of the house.
2. That enough food stuff outside of the settlement be given out as rations to make up the 50 cents worth dealt out to white men at the settlement.
3. That a home for non-leprous boys be erected.
4. That some twenty or more places be established for messes.
5. That a shed or roof be erected alongside the storehouse where rations are issued.

Rep. Richards—I talked to the white men up at the settlement and also to a few natives. In the main I found them satisfied. The more intelligent of the lepers we met seemed to recognize the trouble of taking care of them. The principle thing talked about was the bath room at Kalaupapa. It was the general opinion that such should be erected. In the matter of postage, it seems no more than reasonable that the letters of the lepers should be allowed to go free. There are only a limited number in the settlement who are able to earn money.

C. A. Brown—As a health precaution, letters from the lepers should be allowed to go without stamps. Saliva is used on stamps, and these are distributed all over the islands.

Rep. Richards—The cancelling stamp of the settlement could be used on all outgoing letters, and this should represent postage prepaid. This should apply only to inter-island postage. In my opinion, the lepers should build their own fences around their cemeteries. The shed on the outside of the storehouse is a necessity for the protection of the lepers from the weather. I do not favor allowing people to visit the settlement out of curiosity, and the lepers object very strongly to this.

Among the number who went up on the last trip there were two whom the lepers objected very strongly against. Others were mentioned. There is a great deal of complaint on the inequality of rations. I think that should be remedied. The same allowance should be given the white men as is received by the natives. In regard to the superintendent of the settlement, it is my opinion that he should live right in the settlement and should devote his whole time to the work. This would do away with much of the petty feeling that now exists.

Rep. Winston spoke especially of the complaint of a blind man who said that he had been given flour alone without sugar or baking powder. If it had not been for his friends he would not have been able to get along at all.

Rep. Rycroft—While I was at the leper settlement Rep. Winston and I attended a meeting of certain lepers. The main complaint was the inequality of the allowance of rations. The question of wood came up and it was learned that it was a very difficult matter to get this. One white man of means said he had looked all around for wood, but was unable to get any. There certainly must have been wood to be had, for other people were getting it. The trouble was that a little difference of some kind existed between the leper and the man in charge of such matters. For myself, I think it is a shame that the kukui trees near by are being cut down and the place deprived of its source of rain.

Rep. Bond—The matter of trees just spoken of is an important one. For the good of the settlement they should not be molested.

Rep. Hanuna—If postage is made free abuses will result. The Board of Health should furnish the lepers with a certain number of stamps every week.

T. F. Lansing—We have heard the complaints, and now we would like to hear the expression of members of the House committee on the general condition of the settlement.

Rep. Winston—Excellent, and a credit to the Government.

Rep. Rycroft—Is it possible to supply the white men at the settlement with yeast powder? The rations they get at present are just barely enough for them to live on. They should have a few luxuries. If the Board cannot furnish them with these, I shall try, with the rest of the committee, to get the requisite money.

Rep. Richards—In this whole matter it is most important that all the lepers be treated on an equality, and that no partiality be shown in any way whatsoever.

T. F. Lansing—I am glad that there are no more serious complaints than those which have been presented. In this matter of caring for the lepers the Government has instituted a work of charity and has held to it remarkably well. Mr. Lansing then gave his views on the situation, recommending here and objecting there.

Andrew Brown—I was at Molokai, and I found a perfect system of water works. A fine reservoir was located there. I wish I had as good in Nuuanu.

Rep. Rycroft—I would suggest that the Board hurry in its decisions on the various points suggested, as the session of the Legislature is almost at a close.

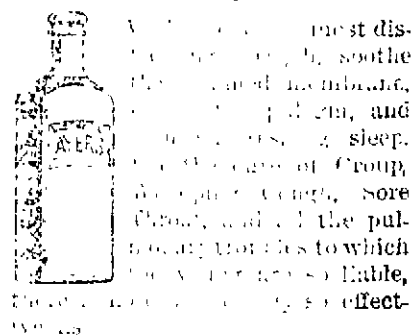
Rep. Bond—I think there should be an appropriation for firewood for the lepers. It is a shame to destroy the trees on Molokai.

Rep. Richards—I should like to know what the Board intends doing with the superintendent. The present incumbent does not get down to the settlement very frequently. He has served the Government well, but he is getting old.

At 5:15 the Board went into executive session.

## GOLD, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral



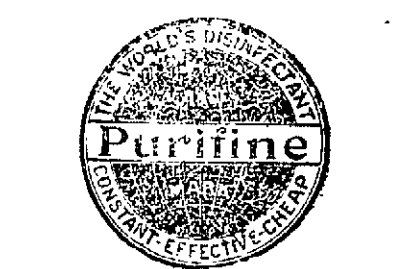
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Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

See the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

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Limited.



## What Is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It is an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense.

The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants is felt. Its place, You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

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For the Hawaiian Islands.

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For particulars, call or address

**CHAS. BREWER & CO.,**  
27 Kilby street, Boston, o  
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents, Honolulu,  
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UNION MILL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of this company, held at their office, Kohala, May 18, 1896, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Henry H. Renton.  
Vice-President, J. Renton.  
Treasurer, T. R. Walker.  
Secretary, W. P. McDougall.  
Auditor, T. R. Keyworth.  
W. P. McDougall,  
Secreta.

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Special sale of  
Fence Wire at ex-  
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Galvanized Fence Wire, 4, 5,

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**ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.**

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in

All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly

attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts.

P. O. Box 322.

Honolulu.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australian

Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

Canada via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India

and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,**

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

## CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,

Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,

and Sores of all kinds, its effects are

marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDEN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1769

## CASTLE & COOKE

(Limited)

LIFE AND FIRE

Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance

Company

OF BOSTON.

End Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds. \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agents.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, 687,500 0 0

2—Free Funds, 2,110,392 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds, 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,516,858 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,350,421 16 9

£2,867,280 5 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

## DENSON, SMITH & CO.

Jobbing and Manufacturing



# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, May 29, 1896

The druggists will rejoice over the revised schedule of doctors' charges, as there will be a large increase in the demand for patent medicines. When physicians are consulted upon their part in adopting the schedule the majority try to prove an alibi.

No less conservative journal than Bradstreet's Journal of Finance speaks of the plan for the reorganization of the San Francisco and St. Louis Railway Company as "The Frisco Reorganization." It is apparent that Bradstreet isn't looking for patronage in San Francisco. Some subscribers may be gained, however, in Oakland.

When the New York World telegraphed Major Wm McKinley to ask his position on the money question, the reply was, "Give the World my compliments and say I have nothing to say." The San Francisco Examiner put the same question and got no reply. According to the old German proverb—"speech is silver, silence is golden"—McKinley must be a gold standard candidate.

The beautiful tribute paid the memory of Kate Field by our correspondent, M. W. C., will touch a responsive chord in the hearts of those in Hawaii who had the pleasure of acquaintance with the noted newspaper woman. The people of Hawaii knew Kate Field as a bright, active newspaper writer, and it is pleasing indeed to obtain a short sketch of her early life and the associations that did so much toward shaping her strong womanly character.

The possession of Delagoa Bay, in South Africa, is as likely as anything else to set fire to the powder magazine down there. The "Moscow Journal" points out the danger to other European powers interested in African affairs of Great Britain is allowed to get possession. The proposal is made that a congress should be summoned which should declare the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marquez to be neutral territory. This might very well come from either France or Germany. The chances are, however, that diplomacy will not be "in it." The whole of Europe and Africa is really spoiling for a fight.

The San Francisco Argonaut is cut with a powerful article showing that the sugar trust is breaking up the rebellion in Cuba. The Argonaut claims that Gomez is no Cuban, but a native of San Domingo, a soldier of fortune, whose sword has been for hire by whomsoever paid him well, and that at the present time he is hired by the sugar trust. It further charges that the same corporation furnishes bogus information to the various press associations, and lastly that some of the large dailies in the cities are subsidized for the same purpose. The Argonaut may have hit the nail on the head, but then again it may not. Its politics, it must be remembered, are diametrically opposed to those of the trust.

When General Weyler said that he would resign unless the American filibusters captured on the Competitor were put to death, the United States Consul General informed the Spanish hirelings that if the Americans were executed he should close the consulate and demand his passports. This put a different phase on the matter and the American prisoners are still alive. Meanwhile other filibustering ships are being sent from American ports, and more American money is being given to aid the Cuban insurgents. Slowly but surely the Cubans are gaining ground, and it is only a matter of time before they will force General Weyler to withdraw, and Spain's iron hand will be thrown off forever.

There seems to be very little doubt that the income tax bill will pass the Senate. The measure is intensely popular and will be used at the next election as one of the strong planks. There is every hope that with a graded income tax the burdens of the poor may be considerably relieved. What must be got rid of is the poll tax, and there seems quite a probability of being able to reduce the road and school tax a dollar each, thus reducing the direct tax of the working man to two dollars per annum and that is what it should be. This crude method of taxation of the past should give way to a more equitable one that would be no taxation without representation, and that is what statesmen are for.

Dr. Goodhue thinks doctors ought not to pay a license any more than ministers of the gospel. The doctor forgets

however, that the ministers have not formed a combination to have their pay raised. According to Dr. Goodhue's argument, it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. Consequently the preachers might form a combination and maintain that the parish shall have sermons as they pay for them. Five-minute speeches might be held at five dollars, good red-hot half hour sermons at fifty dollars, old sermons from the preacher's barrel, twenty-five dollars, parish calls, three dollars each and so on to the end of the chapter. Since the new physician schedule was made out it is hard for the common, everyday citizen to make out where the business end begins and the labor for humanity leaves off in a physician's practice.

It is currently reported that the scale of prices adopted by the Medical Association is to be forwarded to the various medical centers. Wherever the prices are seen there will be an immigration of medicals ready to cut rates and prove that competition is the life of trade. We can imagine a balcony time when we shall have advertisements as follows: "Dr. Jones, post mortems a specialty, only \$3 a piece, come one, come all," or, "Dr. Robinson cures coughs and colds at 50 cents a piece and the medicine thrown in; no cure, no pay. Beats Dr. Smith's dollar all hollow." Seriously, there is more truth than poetry in the above. Doctors are constantly writing out to get information about this place, and many men would be quite willing to come and work for far less incomes than most of our physicians are pocketing. It looks very much as if the Medical Association made a bite and now finds it hard work to chew it.

A good example of the high standard of San Francisco journalism is given in the reports of Dr. Dille's lecture on the Islands, as printed respectively by the Examiner, Call and Bulletin. The Examiner says Dr. Dille was pleased and predicted political and financial prosperity for the Islands. According to the Call, Dr. Dille believes a revolution is the next thing on the tapis, and the Government is resting on the ragged edge of political discontent. Again the Bulletin credits Dr. Dille with saying that every important political office is held by the son of a missionary. To find out from the San Francisco papers what Dr. Dille really did say is harder than mastering a Chinese puzzle. A good motto for a majority of the San Francisco papers would be, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." In the report of Dr. Dille's remarks the iron hand of the managing editor, who shapes the policy of the paper, is displayed with more prominence than Dr. Dille's ideas.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia is filling the space of a large number of papers. It is hard to make people understand what a folly and even more, what a crime such an exhibition is. With a country whose provinces are impoverished, whose officials are underpaid, with a population that is in some parts bordering on starvation, with undeveloped lands, to take the millions that are going to be spent and shower them upon what is, after all only an exalted circus procession, is not, at this stage of the world's progress, only folly but deep wrong to the proletariat. It is wonderful how such follies hang on. Years ago it was considered an honor for a great statesman to carve a wing off a fowl for a king, or for a high bred and cultivated lady to hand a queen her shift. Since those days a good many kings have had to carve their own fowls, if they had the luck to have them, and there have been queens who have been glad to have a shift at all. The philosophy of the above is that it seems absurd to give as much space to the Russian pageantry as is being given, and that the world likes such stuff and is not very much advanced after all.

## THE AUSTRALIAN SUGAR MARKET.

The prospects of the sugar industry in New South Wales do not seem very promising. The industry was started twenty-six years ago and has grown to such an extent that there are now in the colony 28,000 acres under cane, all of which are owned by 1,600 farmers, while the cultivation and manufacture employ some 3,500 men more. These are all white men. The Government has started to take the duty off sugar gradually, and the statement is made that it will be impossible for the farmers to cultivate the cane to pecuniary advantage unless a duty of £3 per ton is kept up. The only alternative, as stated in the "Sydney Herald," is to employ colored labor to cultivate the cane and to employ similar labor in manufacturing it. Mr. Knox, the president of the sugar refinery at Sydney, says: "This we will not do. White men can do all the work in connection with cane in this colony, but if the fiscal policy prevents their employment we will have the danger

tion of the industry rather than take any part in the introduction of colored laborers from India or elsewhere."

## DR. WHITE ON CRIME.

Fortunately we have very few crimes of violence on these Islands. But Dr. Andrew D. White, late president of Cornell University and now a member of the Venezuela Commission, has made a great sensation with an address upon "The Problem of High Crime in the United States." He showed in his address that there was an increase in the number of criminals. In 1850 there were 300 prisoners for every million of inhabitants, in 1860, over 600, in 1870, nearly 900, and in 1880 over 1,200. The number of homicides in the States for a period of seven years ending with last year was 47,469. The homicides for 1895 were 10,500. The point made by Dr. White was the extreme lenity of the law and the fact that the execution follows so long after the commission of the crime that the deterrent effect of the sentence is wholly lost.

Dr. White said it had got to that pitch in the United States that the idea had taken root that society and not the individual was the criminal, and that finally this had taken the form of the assertion that society had no right to punish the criminal, only to reform him. To remedy this state of things he recommended more elementary teaching of morals in schools, more practical preaching from the pulpits, and prompt punishment of crime.

The address has met varied comment. It is claimed that Dr. White's statistics are wrong, and that of the 10,500 homicides reported for 1895 some of the prisoners will be proved to be innocent, and that the same may be true of prisoners for other crimes. This line of argument does not seem to militate strongly against Dr. White's thesis. He has put his hand upon a plague spot and called attention to a state of things that is no credit to any nation, and he has very forcibly shown how wrong is the morbid sentimentality over criminals condemned for crimes of violence. We may consider ourselves lucky here that no such feelings exist among us, or if they do that they are not expressed.

## A FRAUD.

The irrepressible Brackenridge sent forward his usual crop of orders by last mail. How much coin Brackenridge has lost. How much it is difficult to say; he certainly must obtain small sums in order to enable him to get about. This paper has only heard of two instances where he actually got coin, but there are doubtless similar instances where the sufferers have pocketed their loss and said not a word. But Brackenridge's method must give him a good deal of free feeding. Placing these big bogus orders for machinery, hardware and goodness knows what, naturally leads him to be dined and wined and generally to be taken round by his dupes.

It really is time that the Foreign Office should notify its consuls in the United States that this man is a fraud, and the consuls should get upon his tracks and expose him.

The man has no status whatever. He was discharged from the service of the Board of Education for immoral conduct. He owns no property here. He represents no firms here. If he is not stopped he will some day make a big strike and let some firm in for a big pile of money. He has managed, during his short residence here, to get hold of the names of our most prominent firms and to make himself acquainted with the personal traits of those in charge. With a few letters and unbounded cheek, he is just having as nice a time as possible in the United States.

## SCRYMSEY VS. SPALDING.

A pamphlet recently published in Washington gives both sides of the question on cable matters. It consists of two letters, both addressed to Hon. John Sherman as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, one written by Jas. A. Scrymsey, president of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, and the other a reply to it, written by Wager Swayne on behalf of the New Jersey Company.

Mr. Scrymsey's letter sets out to prove that Colonel Spalding is not a pioneer in the Pacific cable undertaking, that the Pacific Cable Company of New York is not in alliance with the Canadian Pacific railroad, and that Mr. Scrymsey as president of said company, has not unreasonably refused to merge his interests with the New Jersey company. Exactly what force there is to the objection of Colonel Spalding's not being a pioneer in the Pacific cable is not very clear. A Pacific cable has been talked of for the past thirty years. Colonel Spalding goes to the United States with a concession, from the Hawaiian Government in 1891, because Mr. Scrymsey had talked of such a project in 1870, a project which for six years past has not been revived. It does not seem any reason why no one else should go forward with the work. The fact is that the essential differ-

ence between the two companies is that the Spalding company is, and the Scrymsey company is not, willing to provide the Hawaiian people with an inter-island telegraph system, and it is Colonel Spalding's determined effort to keep the requirements for the inter-island telegraph that have prevented the Scrymsey people from merging the interests of the two companies, which, on those conditions, Colonel Spalding was quite willing to do. This upsets the defense on the third charge.

A counter charge was made against the Spalding company, that it was merely a line of Sir John Pender, and that the line would go into British control has been met and disproved, and is further covered by allowing the United States the privilege of taking over the line at any time.

## PASS IT!

When a measure is thoroughly popular it is wise for the legislative body to pass it, otherwise the people and the legislative body get at logger heads, and that is not a good condition of affairs—for the legislative body.

Today will come up for discussion in the Senate the income tax bill. It is a measure thoroughly approved by the lower house, it is endorsed by the Minister of Finance, it is most popular with the people. To block it will be blocking what the people desire, and legislators, be they Representatives or be they Senators, are placed in their positions by the people to do the will of the people.

The income tax bill in its present form is, after all, purely experimental, but it is but bare justice that the experiment should be tried. We have no fear of the result. No minister of finance or chancellor of an exchequer, once he has tried an income tax measure as a means of raising revenue, will ever willingly relinquish it; no sensible man who takes the trouble to inform himself both on theoretical and practical taxation can deny the equity of this method of taxation.

We have urged the income tax in these columns with what power was in us, we have shown the history of it, we have shown its workings, and we have shown that it, of all taxes, is the fairest and most equitable, and that it lays the burdens on the shoulders most able to bear them.

With an income tax measure experimented on, the Minister of Finance can in 1898 bring forward such a reform in our system of taxation as will enable him to relieve the men of small incomes from the undue burden which is now laid upon them. Mr. Gladstone struggled for a "free breakfast table," we would struggle for an income of two hundred dollars being entirely exempt from taxation.

The question is before the Senate today. May their action be in the line of progress.

## ARTISTIC MR. HILLIARD.

Another freak has broken loose in the United States and aspires to make himself famous by airing his opinions on Hawaiian affairs. We refer to Mr. Hilliard, the artist who came to Honolulu ostensibly to paint a picture of the volcano for J. D. Spreckels. Mr. Hilliard was interviewed by a representative of the Denver News, and as a result we have the beautiful collection of artistic lies given in another column. If the Denver publication quoted Mr. Hilliard correctly, he started in with a lie and wound up with fabrications, thereby showing his intense gratitude for the kindly reception given him by Honolulu people and the Hawaiian money squandered for his works of art.

Mr. Hilliard came to Honolulu with the advance advertising dodger that he was commissioned to paint a picture of the volcano for J. D. Spreckels. The dodger worked and Mr. Hilliard got what he wanted—advertising. When Rudolph Spreckels came to town shortly after Mr. Hilliard's arrival, nothing was heard of the wonderful volcano picture. Mr. Hilliard came, sold a few pictures, painted a few pictures and then left the country, but if he painted any picture for the Spreckels he did his work in the witching hours of midnight when no one could see him. Possibly he was like the little boy in the song, who didn't saw the wood—because he couldn't if he would. Unless Mr. Hilliard copied one of Howard Hitchcock's pictures while going up on the steamer, we will give the Denver newspaper men a valuable premium if they will locate the Hilliard volcano picture that is now "the property of the sugar magnate."

Then Mr. Hilliard turned his attention to politics. What he wants people to think he knows has filled a column in a Denver paper. What he doesn't know would fill the Denver paper for every day during the next year. If the artist left Honolulu for fear of a rebellion, it was a pending rebellion among the lovers of art who had treated him very courteously. If he saw political trouble pending, he saw more than anyone else had been able to discover. But in the face of the statements about the volcano picture we anticipate he could see most anything in his mind's eye and then make himself believe it.

The statement about the Portuguese dislike for President Dole is a lie pure and simple. Whatever grievance the Portuguese may have, they respect and honor the President of the Republic. The Portuguese have never asked for higher wages, consequently the President has never been "obliged to grant" a demand. If the Portuguese are assisted by the Chinese and Japanese, Mr. Hilliard is the first to make it known. Should any one be laboring under such an hallucination, we would suggest that they talk five minutes with the first Portuguese citizen that can be found.

Strawberries, poi and dog constitute the national diet—so says Hilliard. To all appearance the strawberries he ate went to his head. Hilliard's pet dog, which the natives tried to capture, was never seen in Honolulu. He probably kept the beast in the same box with the volcano picture. It is impossible to reply to every misstatement by the artistic Mr. Hilliard, since there is hardly a line of the purported interview that does not contain a misrepresentation, but for the benefit of our Denver friends it seems proper to state that Artist Hilliard is seeking in Denver what he sought in Honolulu—advertising. This time at the expense of the Honolulu public.

## MR. HILLIARD HAD A DOG.

A recent cable gram received from the coast says that Mr. Hilliard—artistic Hilliard—had a dog. Naturally, learning this news, we feel called upon to offer a most humble apology. Mr. Hilliard did have a dog, "more the pity." Not a common everyday beast of the street was that Hilliard dog, but a beautiful, intellectual, artistic, pleased Japanese pug that loved its master dearly. One day the dog fell off the second story veranda of the Hawaiian Hotel, and, according to the story of the artist, was "knocked clean out of its head." Mr. Hilliard's remarks on the occasion expressed a combination of wrath and sorrow—wrath because the hotel verandas were built so that a dog could jump off the dizzy brink, and sorrow on account of the apparent fatal results to the quadruped. His first thought was to go to Minister Willis and bring suit for damages against the Hawaiian Government, but having heard of Julius Palmer's escapade with the roosters, he desisted and sent for a doctor.

Under the influence of a wise look from the physician, it—the dog—regained what little sense it ever had. When the "dear creature" began to show signs of life, Mr. Hilliard took it in his arms, whereupon the coy, artistic pug placed its fore paws about its master's neck, and tears, great salt tears of gratitude and beastly affliction, fell in torrents from the dog's eyes and were mopped up in the shirt front of the artist. At this point the doctor departed and the curtain fell with appropriate red lights and soft music.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Hilliard had a dog, consequently we may have been too harsh in our criticism. Possibly Mr. Hilliard's nerves were so thoroughly torn to shreds by the calamity that befell the beast of his heart that he really did think that the natives were attempting to capture the animal. Possibly the fear grew upon him to such an extent that he left the country to save the life of his dog. Possibly he got to thinking so much of his dog that he forgot the volcano picture. Possibly when the Denver News representative saw Mr. Hilliard his thoughts were on the dog and he didn't know what he was talking about. Who can tell? Mr. Hilliard knows, but it is doubtful if he says anything about it. Peace be to the memory of Artistic Hilliard—and his dog.

## TO THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

Dink Botts, Hoke Smith and others to the President of Hayti:

We hail thee as one of us!  
Thou art no sham,  
President of Hayti, sir,  
T. Simon Sam.

We hail thee as President;  
Here's our salaam  
To thee as one of us,  
T. Simon Sam.

Long life and prosperity;  
Thou art no clam;  
Thou art no bilvale,  
T. Simon Sam.

We hail thee as one of us.  
Pass us a yam,  
And we'll eat to the glory of  
T. Simon Sam.  
—New York Sun.

## WHY STRIKES FAIL.

Eugene V. Debs Says It is a Question of Contest of Stomachs.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—"I consider strikes a failure," said Eugene V. Debs today. "That is, I consider them a failure under existing conditions. A strike in these days is almost lost as soon as it is begun. It is a question of the endurance of a man's stomach. On the one side you have the man or men who can eat three meals a day for an indefinite time. He can afford to lose a little trade that he may retain his hold upon the man who labors. But with the man who works for wages it soon becomes the fight of his stomach against the man who eats three meals a day, and a man's stomach is limited. This is why a strike is a failure as soon as it begins."

# BY AUTHORITY.

THURSDAY, June 11th, 1896, being the commemoration of the birthday of KAMEHAMEHA I., will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 27th, 1896.  
4314-3t 1763-3t

MR. EDWIN OMSTED has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 26th, 1896.  
1763-3t

S. W. WILCOX, ESQ., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice St. D. G. Walters, M.D., resigned.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 26th, 1896.  
1763-3t

## OFFICE OF

THE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
Honolulu, May 19, 1896.

At the meeting of the Board of Health held this day Dr. N. B. Emerson was elected President of the Board of Health, vice William O. Smith, Esq., resigned.

CHARLES WILCOX,  
Secretary Board of Health.  
1761-3t

## NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1896.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, May 21, 1896. 1761-3t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots of Government Land will be open for application at or after 9 o'clock a. m. June 1, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Twenty-seven lots in Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii, of from 20 to 100 acres each.

These lots are at a distance of from three to five miles from the town of Hilo, and are principally first-class agricultural lands, suited to coffee, etc.

The Government reserves the right to a fifty-foot strip across any of these lots if the same is required for the purpose of a public road, such strip to be located at the option of the Government, and to be taken without compensation if across unimproved land.

Appraised value of above lots from \$1 to \$10 per acre.

Fifteen lots in Waikamalo, etc., Hilo, Hawaii, of from thirty to eighty acres each of first-class agricultural land.

These lots are about 3½ miles from Hakalau plantation mill, on the road to Laupahoehoe.

Appraised value of Waikamalo lots, from \$7 to \$10 per acre.

Olaa Lots.—Remaining lots in the Olaa Section may also be applied for under provisions of the Land Act referred to. These lots have areas of about fifty acres each, and are of general quality of Olaa lands already planted in coffee.

Appraised value, \$8 to \$10 per acre, according to location.

All applications for any of the above lots must be made to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, Hawaii, at or after 9 a. m., June 1, 1896.

Full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants, methods of applying, etc., may be obtained from the sub-agent in Hilo, or at the Public Lands Office, in Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Honolulu, May 16, 1896.  
1760-4t



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## SENATE ACTS ON PHYSICIANS BILL.

Absence of Senators in Committee Spoils the Bill

HOUSE HANDLES BLINDNESS ACT.

Much Amusement Caused by a Ridiculous Measure—Rep. Rycroft's Idea of Cost—Native Members Fight It—Liquor Commission Bill Inactive.

Eighty-sixth Day.

Thursday, May 28.

Senator Waterhouse read a report from the Education Committee recommending the establishment of an English school at Keaehou.

Secretary read an invitation from the committee of Woman's Exchange to the Senators to join them at dinner at 50 cents per place.

Senator Waterhouse propounded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs questions regarding claims for damages for imprisonment during 1895.

House Bill No. 46 was taken up. Senator Waterhouse thought there were some very good points in the bill, but the more he thought over it the more he was convinced that it should be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Hocking thought that as it had passed two readings in a full House he saw no reason for killing it now. The vote on the bill was 7 ayes 2 noes, which failing in a majority of all the members the bill was killed.

Senator Brown, for the sake of getting a decision on the matter, moved to reconsider.

Senator McCandless questioned the honorable member's right to make the motion. The motion in this case should come from the majority, and in this case it consists of the two members who voted no.

Minister Cooper believed the bill was still in the hands of the Senate, under the motion to reconsider. Had the vote been eight noes it would have been killed, but as seven were in favor and but two against, he believed the motion was correct.

President Wilder was not clear on it, and would give his decision later.

Senator McCandless read appropriate sections from Smith's diagram of parliamentary rules, showing that one of the two who voted against the bill are the only ones who can ask for reconsideration.

President Wilder took the question under advisement.

Senate Bill No. 47, relating to ports of entry, as amended by the House, came up. The House added the port Kealakakua. Senator Rice moved to concur in the amendment. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Wilcox made a verbal report on the Education bill, stating that the committee had not had time for consideration, and it was recommended that the bill be taken up section by section. The report was accepted and the bill taken up section by section on second reading.

Senator Brown wanted to know why the Board of Education should not remain as a bureau instead of a department, as proposed in the bill. Minister Cooper said that no extensive change was anticipated. The object of the bill was to bring the Board of Education under one of the Executive departments. The bill passed the second reading without further discussion. The Senate then took a recess of twenty minutes for Senate caucus. At the close of the recess the Senate adjourned for the day.

### House of Representatives.

An invitation was received from the Woman's Exchange asking the members of the House to be present at their opening dinner in the new location on Merchant street.

Rep. Richards reported several bills typewritten and printed.

Rep. Hanuna presented the following resolution:

Whereas, It appeared to the committee who visited the leper settlement at Molokai recently that there are a number of people there apparently in good health, and among them John Waiamau and T. K. Nathaniel, therefore be it

Resolved, That the House ask the Board of Health that these people be brought to the Kalihi leper settlement and kept there for treatment.

Rep. Hanuna—During the visit of the committee to Molokai a number of people apparently without a trace of the disease were seen. Young Waiamau and Nathaniel were especially noticed. Here are these people staying right in the midst of lepers with the danger of taking the disease again. It is not right, and if the people mentioned are cured, they should be allowed to go at large. I asked the two men mentioned why they did not petition the Board of Health. They answered that they had done this. The President of that body had made promises, but nothing had been done yet. They had come to the conclusion that the Board did not intend doing anything.

Rep. Rycroft—Does the member know that the Board of Health intends bringing down ten men from the settlement for the purpose of examination? It is just possible that the two men may be among the number.

Rep. Winston—Does the member know that all appearances of the disease have vanished, or is he just judging from external appearances?

Rep. Hanuna—The resolution states plainly that all appearances of the disease have disappeared.

Rep. Winston—The doctors ought to know about the matter. I am not in favor of taking the work of the Board of Health into our hands.

Rep. Hanuna—The resolution was not intended to be a demand on the Board of Health, but simply a respectful suggestion.

Then followed about fifteen minutes of talk back and forth between Reps. Winston and Hanuna upon whether the resolution should or should not be adopted.

Finally Rep. Winston moved that the resolution be presented to the Board of Health as a polite request and as having been introduced in the House, but not passed. Carried.

Current Receipts bill taken up for consideration.

Upon motion of Rep. Bond a new item of \$200 was inserted for balance of salary of the Secretary of the Board of Education for January, February, March and April, 1896.

Upon motion the vote on passage of Current Receipts bill in second reading was reconsidered.

Rep. Bond moved that passage in second reading be postponed until the receipt of reports from the Board of Health, recommending certain appropriations for the leper settlement at Molokai. Carried.

House Bill No. 5, relating to the prevention of blindness, taken up for consideration in second reading.

Rep. Hana—I move that consideration of bill be indefinitely postponed. I think we are going just a little too far in trying to punish people for every conceivable thing that happens. By and by it will get to be so that a person having a slight fever will have to be reported to a doctor or the person failing to do so will be liable to punishment by fine. It seems very much as if an attempt were being made to make up offenses for the purpose of punishing them. By the proposed law every one, whether desiring it or not, will have to call in a doctor. There are many people who are unable to pay doctors' bills. In a case of the kind the poor person will have the choice of paying the doctor's bill or the fine. You all know how it will be in the outside districts. The doctor may be far away and it may take more than six hours to go to the place. Hardships of all kinds will result. I think the bill is a move in the wrong direction and should not be allowed.

Rep. Rycroft—Our friend from Maui has taken one view of the subject and I have taken another. He evidently remembers a meeting the doctors held a short time ago and during which they decided to double their fees. Now then, the doctors are beginning at the very bottom of the ladder. Making an early start, as it were, and are beginning with the babies. An entering wedge will be the effect of passage of this bill, and by and by all sorts of peculiarities will have to be reported to the doctors or be the means of enriching the treasury of the Judiciary Department. Why, by the time a child is 10 years old he or she will cost \$10,000.

Rep. Bond—This bill was introduced at the request of physicians.

Rep. Rycroft—And was refused by two members of the House.

Rep. Bond—The trouble is just here. A great many midwives and nurses are careless and through this carelessness may result cases of blindness for life. I know of one case of the kind, and the doctors tell me there are many such. I think it is a good thing to have a law that will place a penalty on carelessness.

Rep. Cluney—I don't think the doctors here know anything about eyes. They do them more harm than good. During the late rebellion I caught a bad cold from exposure and incessant smoking, and got a case of sore eyes. I went to one doctor and my eyes got worse; then I went to another and another, and they kept getting worse. Then I took a tumble to myself and, quitting the doctors, went to work with some simple remedy I had heard of and by gracious I got all right again. If I had kept on going to the doctors I'd have been stone blind by this time.

Rep. Richards—I don't see how this bill ever got in here in its present form. In the first and second lines the bill reads, "If any midwife or nurse having charge of an infant shall notice that one or both eyes of such infant are inflamed or reddening, etc." Now then, supposing the midwife or nurse does not notice this, what are you going to do about it?

Rep. Rycroft—Yes, and supposing the poor nurse or midwife is blind and can't see that the child's eyes have taken on a funny color—I wonder what then.

Rep. Richards—If passed this way it is no use to any one.

Rep. Kamaooha—I think that the Legislature will have a big contract on its hands if it seeks to regulate every disease that the flesh is heir to. By and by a bill regarding deafness will be brought in. This law, if adopted, will only apply to people of means anyway. There are but comparatively few people who are able to hire nurses or midwives. The poor people do not employ these. It looks very much to me as if the doctors were trying to get a chance to charge their big fees they talk about, through the medium of this bill.

Upon being put to vote the bill was indefinitely postponed with an overwhelming show of hands.

Senate Bill No. 50, relating to the keeping of a record of births, marriages and deaths, brought up in third reading and unanimously passed.

House Bill No. 49, relating to appeals, brought up in third reading and unanimously passed.

Senate Bill No. 46, Loan bill, brought up for consideration in third reading and unanimously passed.

Rep. Kamaooha presented the report of the Committee on House Bill No. 51 relating to duty on sake and other wines, recommending indefinite postponement of the same. Report adopted.

William H. Rice has thirty-two head of fine mules on the Albert, due to arrive today or tomorrow. These are fine animals and suitable for plantation work.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE. Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. All the great Hotels, the leading clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard. LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

EXTRA SESSION OF BOARD HEALTH.

Discussing Requests of People at the Settlement.

SOME CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

Tommy Nathaniel May Come Back.

Home to be Built for Boys—Coffee House for Kalaupapa—Letters from Settlement are to be Franked.

President Emerson read a communication from Rep. Hanuna recommending the discharge of John Waiamaku and T. K. Nathaniel, who, it is alleged, are free from appearance of leprosy, and that they be confined in the receiving station at Kalihi.

Mr. Brown thought the petition inconsistent in so far as they were declared non-leprosy and at the same time it is asked that they be placed in the leper hospital at Kalihi. If they were not lepers they should be allowed to go.

Referring to the request sent down by persons at the settlement, Dr. Emerson said the establishment of a boys' home was merely a matter of money. He was in favor of such a home.

Dr. Day said the Board was a unit on that point, and he recommended asking for an appropriation for the purpose of building a home. It was decided to ask the Legislature to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for such a home at Kalihi, to be conducted on the same lines as the home for non-leprosy girls.

Regarding the franking privilege at the settlement, Rep. Richards said that the suggestion that a cancelling stamp be used would create a demand by philatelists, and he intended bringing in a bill to cover this.

Mr. Brown moved that a recommendation be made to the Legislature that henceforward letters would be sent from the settlement upon being marked with a rubber stamp by the postmaster.

The request that friends of lepers be permitted to visit the settlement once annually was denied.

Action on wharf repairs was referred to the proper authorities.

Action on the request for change in location and system of money orders was deferred.

The complaint as to the clothing allowance to children was found to be groundless. The allowance was always made to the leprosy children. The same was found to be the case in regard to fences around cemeteries and containers for the use of lepers.

The Board felt that the establishment of a large coffee shop at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa was a matter that could not be settled in a day, but as money was needed an appropriation of the sum of \$1,000 should be asked for the purpose of building a suitable place at Kalaupapa. The rates for coffee and bread to be fixed by the Government.

An appropriation of \$500 is asked for the purpose of building a shed to shelter the lepers who arrive there at midnight.

Superintendent Myers stated that the steamer carrying these people arrives there at midnight, and the lepers and their baggage are thrown ashore like wild cattle. The steamship people had been spoken to about it, but they cared nothing except to get the money.

An appropriation of \$1,500 was asked for the purpose of constructing a bath house at Kalaupapa for the purpose of administering the Goro remedies.

The matter of substitute for pot was brought up and discussed, the idea being to get other articles of food equal in value to pot for those who do not care for the latter.

Rep. Bond thought the idea of equalizing values in food supplies was absurd; the idea should be to give people enough to eat regardless of the difference of cost. He thought, too, that it was a strange course to give a person flour and nothing to raise it with.

Rep. Hana agreed with the previous speaker as regards quantity of allowance. He thought ample allowance of flour should be made, together with sufficient quantity of baking powder.

A motion to this effect carried.

The request for permission to raise taro was not quite understood. The ground was there and objection had never been made to people growing it.

Rep. Hanuna explained that the lepers

ers with the Board of Health to do the planting, so that in rough weather, which is not uncommon, their supply of taro would not be delayed.

It is not considered advisable for the Board to go into taro planting on shares, as requested.

The wish that money be distributed to lepers in form of food allowance was not worthy of discussion.

The most difficult problem in that of appointing a resident superintendent was left to the last.

Superintendent Myers said Mr. Hutchinson had been assistant superintendent for a number of years and he believed it was advisable and even necessary to have a superintendent who would command his appointment.

President Emerson said in answer to a question by Mr. Lansing, that an outside person had been tried and not proven satisfactory. As no person had been thought of or decided upon, the matter was deferred until such time as a suitable person should be found.

Action on the matter of wood for the settlement was deferred.

SPALDING FIGHTING MONOPOLY.

As foreshadowed in an article which appeared on Monday, the bill for a cable has been favorably reported on and introduced into the Senate. On May 6th the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized Senator Frye to report a bill to facilitate the construction and maintenance of a submarine telegraphic cable between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands and Japan. The bill is practically the one reviewed in these columns, with only the change that the subsidy has been raised from \$130,000 to \$160,000 and the guarantee has been reduced from \$300,000 to \$100,000. A strong effort is being made by the New Jersey company to get concurrent action in the House before the close of the session.

Something of the inner working of cable affairs has come to light which it is as well that the Hawaiian public should know. In an article published on Wednesday morning it was shown that the essential difference between Strymer's and Spalding's plans was the question of inter-island cable communication.

From the time the cable proposition was first made to Congress the New Jersey company has had to fight a wealthy, unscrupulous and active combination, which has maintained a large lobbying force and has spent lots of money trying to defeat the laying of the cable. This combination sneered at the subsidy offered by Hawaii, denied that the Government of Hawaii had any right to make a concession, and said that an inter-island cable was a foolish and impossible proposition. The services of Admiral Irwin were secured, and so strong a following did the combination get both in Senate and House that it seemed as if it was going to have a walk over and Hawaii was to be left in the cold.

To counteract this, Mr. Hastings, of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington, went to work to show, first, that our right to grant an exclusive franchise, no matter to whom so long as it was to a responsible party, was incontrovertible.

The second point was that while the United States could have any right they wanted granted to them as a government, the rights they now possess by virtue of the Pearl River concession could not be used for the advantage of a private corporation. The point is a good one. It would be just as fair for the United States to assume that they had the right to license an importing house to do business at Pearl River, and thus evade our right to collect custom duties. But the United States Government don't intend to put in such a claim, and the proposition was only made by a combination which never meant to carry out what it proposed to do.

Thirdly, it was argued that the action of the Legislature and Government of the Hawaiian Republic in granting so large a subsidy per annum was influenced by the course pursued last winter by Congress, and the desire shown was to meet the United States, as far as the means of so small a country would allow, in establishing a cable connection between the two countries.

Through this line of reasoning, the perfectly honest desire of the Government, the value of our concession and our right to make the concession were all clearly established, and Hawaii's rights in the matter came to be understood both in the Senate and in the House. The proposition to throw both the contesting parties out of court and to give the contract for laying a cable to the party that would fulfill the requirements of the Hawaiian concession and transfer the right to land a cable which that concession grants, for twenty years, was the last move in the game and was made by the New Jersey or Spalding company. In this shape it has gone to the Senate, and it is to be hoped that it will be concurred in by the House.

One thing is certain, whether we get the cable this session or not the Senate's action has successfully demonstrated that Hawaii has some rights which the statesmen of the United States are willing to respect, and that the friendly action and intentions of the Hawaiian Government with respect to electrical communication with the United States cannot be blocked by a greedy corporation.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers—Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## SHE WILL BE IMMORTAL IN OUR HEARTS.

Splendid Tribute Paid to Memory of Kate Field

HER LIFE IN FLORENCE.

With Mrs. Browning, Little said of it, but Miss Field never forgot the inspiration London brought her.

No stranger in an alien land.

How are they who visit our land and find no welcome, but few still come into a more genuine adoption than we have gladly accorded Kate Field. Our lives were richer for her coming in and going out among us, our days were happier for her smiles, our hopes were stronger for the clear vibrations of her voice, and henceforth our days will be emptier for her dying.

Her death brings afresh to us that intolerable sense of waste we feel when some strong warrior of Truth drops from the ranks. We are newly filled with our own helplessness in face of the lesson Nature would teach us—that her laws are inexorable and inflexible when they have been strained, even in a worthy cause.

Not an image of death, however, will the name of Kate Field suggest to us, but a vision of life; life devoted, strenuous and wide; life spent in the service of humanity, life crowned with the olive wreath of appreciation. For Kate Field was preeminently a worker. She chose to be a worker in the busy turmoil of life rather than linger in the shady byways of art. Yet there was a time in her life, though few of us may have known it, when she lived in sunny Italy, in Florence, that "flower of all cities and city of all flowers." More than that, she lived with a most charming woman, Miss Isabella Blagden, herself a poet and Mrs. Browning's intimate among women.

What days those must have been to this unfolding intellect! I can picture to myself the view from Miss Blagden's villa, Belvedere—you'll find it in Aurora Leigh, imprisoned like a fly in amber. It watched over Florence, they tell us, it looked across the Arno, it gleamed towards Fiesole and its villas.

Then what journeys they made to Florence, she and Isa—as Miss Field called her—what rare days they spent with the Brownings, and what evenings with the Trollopes and their coterie of genius—the Hawthornes, George Eliot, Mary Somerville, Harriet Hosmer, Walter Savage Landor and others who came there. Can you not feel the charm of those tender Italian evenings on Mrs. Trollope's terrace, where the realists of people talked of stirring themes? The girl among them wrote this description: "Opening upon a garden with its lofty pillars, its tessellated marble floor, its walls inlaid with terra cotta, bas-reliefs, inscriptions by coats-of-arms, with here and there a niche devoted to some antique Madonna, the terrace has all the charm of a *campo santo* without the chill of a grave upon it; or were a few cowed monks to walk with folded arms along its space, one might fancy it the cloister of a monastery."

To Kate Field we are indebted for a fine description of Mrs. Browning in her home. After sketching the drawing-room in Casa Guidi, that "special haunt of poets," with its tapestried walls, its old pictures of saints and pieces of Florentine carving, contrasted with the brightly bound gift books from brother authors, she says: "Dante's grave profile, a cast of Keat's face and brow taken after death, a pen-and-ink sketch of Tennyson, the genial face of John Kenyon, little paintings of the boy Browning attracted the eye. A quaint mirror and the hundred nothings that add charm were always massed in this room. But the glory of it all, and that which sanctified all, was her form, with her table strewn with writing always at her side." Here she lay, as her husband said of her, "writing like a spirit," and on whatever scraps of paper she had, putting away her work when anyone entered, only to take it up again when alone. And so Aurora Leigh was written. By the light of those Casa Guidi windows, in that very drawing-room, Mrs. Browning must have read to Miss Blagden and her charge portions of Aurora Leigh, which was then a writing. I imagine the delight of it—the hearing the voice of that spirit-poet in her own room, reading out her greatest work! I believe that Kate Field never forgot the inspiration of those days, though she told us in Honolulu little of that other soft Paradise beyond the seas.

She never cared to speak much of herself. She seems to have had a mastery of clearing the decks of her mind for action, of concentrating every atom of force on the hostile facts before her. Consequently her trains of victory were enriched by thousands of captive facts and by glittering spoils wrested from Sphinxes of pride and prejudice. As a matter of course she never forgot that she came to Honolulu to get strategic points, not to give them.

So far as I can learn, she has spoken of her life in Italy to only one woman in Honolulu—would I were that fortunate she! It came about very incidentally. This one, who had met Miss Field often knew nothing of her early life until one day she picked up a recent Bookman. In an article on Mrs. Browning was a description by Kate Field that revealed to the astonished reader an intimate knowledge of the Brownings and their Florentine circle. When Miss Field was told of this discovery her face grew sad and tender as her thoughts flew back to those golden days. Yes, indeed, she had known the Brownings and Walter Savage Landor. He had taught her all she had learned of English and he had formed her style. Still her face was thoughtful. Was she and perhaps at thinking that her life had not realized the artistic promise of its early

years? I think it was she, not I, who was the one who could yet be so gentle, so unassuming, so friendly, and so simple to the heart, as a friend. I am not with a styl above reproach, a very splendor of intellect. Simply to read him proves one's taste. To admit and understand him confers the patron of nobility on readers. So Walter Savage Landor taught her to write. I believe that her style is as perfect as a constant word of English prose and sparkling wit by perpetual poems of life and wit.

Was that she is dead? But she is not stranger in an alien land, though far from home. We have known her and she is ours. In her extremity she was tended by loving hands. She will be immortal in our hearts.

When her flower covered coffin was borne down the aisle our souls were wrung in the clutch of this reality. Our flowers decked the hillside tomb that should offer a temporary resting place to that mute tongue, that loyal heart now stilled, that busy mind now at rest. As we saw the casket lowered to lie beneath flowers and the stars and stripes she loved, more than one turned away with blinded eyes, and the words we wished to say refused to be uttered.

Thirty-five years ago Kate Field had stood in Florence by Mrs. Browning's grave. What she said of that sunset burial was true of her own: "The distant mountains hid their faces in a misty veil, and the tall cypress trees of the cemetery swayed and sighed as Nature's mourners." M. W. C.

Praise for Hawaii

The Rev. E. R. Dille, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church returned Saturday from a six weeks' visit to the Hawaiian Islands, says the San Francisco Examiner. The most of the time was spent in and about Honolulu. During his stay in the Islands Dr. Dille became intimately acquainted with President Dole and the members of his cabinet, and he has brought home with him golden opinions of the Hawaiian officials.

In the course of his sermon last night the pastor said he believed the Hawaiian Government the best on earth.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar dropped to 4 cents.

The stamp collectors are jubilant over the prospect of the old stamps being destroyed.

The Government buildings throughout the Republic will be closed on June 11.

There is talk of getting up the opera of Robin Hood in the city. There is plenty of good local talent to make up a company.

Two dozen more Wonga pigeons were received on the Alameda by Harry Whitney yesterday. They will be released soon and allowed to breed, for the future delectation of the sportsmen.

Next Tuesday is the last day of the Legislative session. There will be some fun during the last days. There was considerable of that element yesterday when the bill for the prevention of blindness came up.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency is a new business enterprise of A. V. Gear. Through it the grocer may learn the methods of every business or family man in town as to the settlement of his bills.

The plate on the China that was damaged by the tug running into it on the last trip of the steamer to this port was removed in San Francisco at a cost of \$500. There is talk of a suit against the Government for this sum.

It behooves the public to have a microscopic examination made of all the sawdust that goes into their houses. Microbes and bacilli lurk there, and great danger is imminent to persons who do not take proper precautions. That's what is the matter with the ice-house, says Dr. Alvarez.

Mr. George W. Tuley Benjamin, Missouri.

Good Advice Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I was taken down with rheumatism over a year ago. I was sick for over six months. Often I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took him at his word and got a bottle of it, and since have taken eight bottles of it."

It Has Cured Me

When the doctors could do me no good whatever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism to be with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy to perform my work. GEORGE W. TULEY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE







## SULTAN IN NEW ROLE.

Will Extend Hand of Friendship to Armenians.

LONDON, May 19.—I learn on the highest authority that the Armenian question is about to enter a new phase. At this moment a movement is on foot here, in Paris and in Brussels, in favor of the reconciliation of the Armenians with Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that this movement has been started with the consent and even at the desire of the Sultan himself. His majesty, according to my information, has been vividly impressed by the regrettable state of affairs in Anatolia, created by the sad events of the past year. It is necessary, however, that the well intentioned section of the Armenians should come forward, honestly endeavoring to forget the past, and boldly make an appeal to the personal sentiments of the Sultan. In other words, grasp the hand which is already as good as tendered. I may add that this turn of affairs would be received with a deep sense of relief among English politicians of both parties.

## HAND OF PAPISTS SHOWN.

Mandate Issued on Manitoba School Question.

MONTREAL, May 18.—In all the Roman Catholic churches in Quebec province a mandate signed by the Archbishops and Bishops was read last night, dealing with the duties of the faithful in the approaching general election. The mandate concludes as follows:

"Therefore, all Catholics should openly and solemnly engage themselves to vote in Parliament in favor of the legislation giving to the Catholics of Manitoba the school laws which were recognized as due to them by the Privy Council of England. This grave duty imposes itself on all good Catholics, and you would not be justifiable, neither before your spiritual guides nor before God himself, in setting aside this obligation."

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Loyal Britons and Their Friends Do Dancing.

Independence Park pavilion was a brilliant scene last night on the occasion of the joint celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday by the Sons of St. George and the Scottish Thistle Club. Shortly after the hour appointed for the opening of the hall, nearly all the guests of the evening were present, showing their anxiety to join in the festivities commemorating the birthday of the beloved Queen of England.

The decorations of the pavilion surpassed anything that has been seen in Honolulu for a long time. Just in front of the music platform, where the Kawaihau Club was stationed, was a portrait of Queen Victoria, and under this an oil painting by Mrs. Black of the rose, thistle and shamrock. Surrounding the picture and design were palms and ferns tacked here and there with a wreath of ginger and ferns added. In front and above the stand and forming a canopy, was an English and a Hawaiian flag stretching out to both sides and forming the center of attraction of a number of flags that were hung artistically around the whole pavilion. Across on the rafters were other and smaller flags prettily draped, and in and among these long strings of ginger alternated with ferns. After the grand march in which over fifty couples took part, the Kawaihau Club struck up "God Save the Queen," while T. Rain Walker, representing the British Government, was escorted to the front of the music platform by members of the reception committee.

This ceremony finished, the dancing began and was kept up to quite a late hour. Some three hundred couples were present.

## A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. R. L. Lamson of Fairmount, Ill., says "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## HAPPIEST OF ALL.

There is no time in the twenty-four hours when one ought to feel so thoroughly satisfied and content as immediately after a good, hearty meal. And all healthy persons do feel so. The body's demands have been met and we are easy and comfortable, as though we had paid off an old dun and had money left. We are accessible, humane and good natured. Then, if ever, we will grant a request without grumbling. "True benevolence," says a crusty old friend of mine, "is located in a capable stomach recently filled."

Yes, but what of the incapable stomachs, of which there are so many? Stomachs that disappoint and plague their owners, till the act of feeding, so delightful to others, becomes an act to avoid the necessity of which they are almost willing to die? Ah, that is quite another thing. These poor souls are they who say, as Miss Wallace says in this letter of hers, "I was no longer to be counted among those who have pleasure in eating. Far from it. As for me, I was afraid to eat. I felt the need of food, of course—the weakness and sinking that accompanied abstinence—but what was I to do? The moment I ate my distress and pain commenced. No matter how light the repast was, nor how careful I was not to hurry in taking it, the result was the same. The distress and gnawing pains followed, with discomfort in the chest and a sense of choking, as if some bits of food had lodged there and were irritating me."

"So objectionable and repugnant to me was the act of eating that for days together I didn't touch solid food, subsisting entirely on milk and soda water. Owing to this enforced lack of nourishment I got extremely weak, and about as thin as I could be. I must not forget to say that this happened to me, or rather it began to happen, in July, 1886, when I was living at Wellington, in Shropshire. It came on, as you may say, gradually, and not with any sudden or acute symptoms. I found myself low, languid and tired. Then came the failure of my appetite and the other things I have named."

"I took the usual medicines for indigestion, but they had no good effect. After six months' experience of this kind of misery I read in a book about Mother Seigel's Syrup as a remedy for this disease, and got a bottle from Mr. Bates, the chemist in Wellington. Having used it a few days I felt great relief, and when I had consumed two bottles, I was entirely well. Since then I have heartily commended Mother Seigel's Syrup to many friends, who have invariably been cured, as I was. You have my permission to publish my letter, if you desire to do so." (Signed) Minnie Wallace, Nurse, The Union Workhouse, Oldham, February 22d, 1895.

In a communication dated January 1st, 1895, Mrs. Henrietta McCallum, of 49 Downsfield Road, Walthamstow, near London, states that her daughter Emma fell ill in the spring of 1886 with the same symptoms described by Miss Wallace. She craved food, yet when it was placed before her she turned from it almost with loathing. "As time went on," so runs the mother's letter, "my daughter became so weak she could hardly walk. Neither home medicines nor those of the doctors did any good. Her sufferings continued for over eight years."

"In June, 1894, she began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, of which we had just read in a little book that was left at the house. In a week she was better, and in less than two months she was enjoying better health than ever before. She has since ailed nothing, and can eat any kind of food." (Signed) Mrs. Henrietta McCallum.

"Happily," says Homer, "were they who fell under the high walls of Troy. Happier are they who have never fallen under the crushing weight of indigestion or dyspepsia. Happiest, perhaps, of all are they who have been lifted up by Mother Seigel's remedy and placed where once again they can eat, drink and be merry. And if all these could be gathered together they would make a greater host than the Greek poet ever dreamed of."

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Secretary: T. M. S. S. S.

Auditor: R. K. W. A.

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Honolulu, May 24, 1896.

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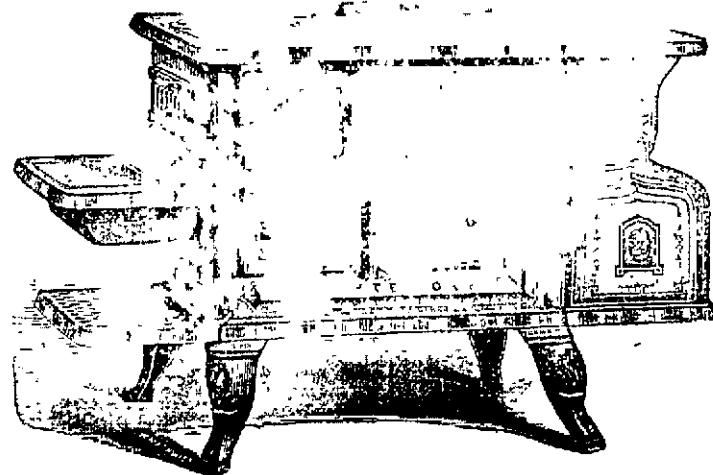
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